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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

VOL. 24. NO. 52.

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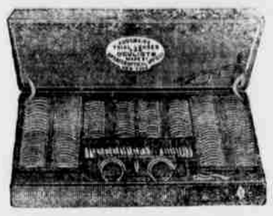

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FROM BETHLEHEM TO NAZARETH.

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

From out the golden doors of dawn
The wise men came, of wondrous thought,
Who knew the stars. From far upon
The shoreless east they kneeling brought
Their costly gifts of inwrought gems and gold,
While, cloudlike, incense from their presence rolled.

Their sweets of flower fields, their sweet
Distillments of most sacred leaves,
They laid, low bending at his feet,
As reapers bend above their sheaves—
As strong armed reapers bending, clamorous,
To give their gathered full sheaves kneeling thus.

And, kneeling so, they spake of when
God walked his garden's fragrant sod,
Nor yet had hid his face from men,
Nor yet had man forgotten God.
They spake. But Mary kept her thought apart
And, silent, "pondered all things in her heart."

They spake, in whispers long, they laid
Their shaggy heads together, drew
Some stained scrolls breathless forth, then made
Such speech as only wise men knew—
Their high red camels on the huge hill set
Outstanding, like some night-hewn silhouette.

MORN AT NAZARETH.

I think I see Him now at morn
Before the burst of sudden day,
Above the silver fields of corn
Where He has gone apart to pray;
I think I see Him looking thoughtful down
Beyond the corn, beyond the waking town.

Beyond the silver'd mists that rise
From all night tolling in the corn,
The mists have duties up the skies,
The skies have duties down the morn,
While all the world is full of earnest care
To make the fair world still more wondrous fair—

More lordly fair; the stately morn
Moves down her walks of golden wheat,
Her guards of honor gird the corn
In golden pathway for God's feet;
Her purpled hills she crowns in crowns of gold
And majesty before the Lord is rolled.

—Joaquin Miller in Independent.

TWO CHRISTMAS EVES.

At the corner of the market square in the ancient town of St. Ives, Cornwall, there stands a picturesque old hostelry called the "Golden Lion." Until quite lately it had for its near neighbor an inn equally picturesque, and perhaps even older—the "George and Dragon." Both these ancient houses of entertainment must have witnessed many strange events, besides being the scene of many a jovial drinking bout after the gathering in of the "harvest of the sea," or at the less lawful landing of a contraband cargo, or at the end of a successful privateering expedition. For all these things your Cornishman hath an excellent relish. On the spot was the palladium of the liberties of St. Ives, for here stood the whipping post, the cage and the stocks.

The George and Dragon must have been the fashionable hotel, for after the Cornish pilgrimage of grace the king's commissioner, Sir Anthony Kingston, lodged here, and entertained at dinner the portreeve of St. Ives, whom he afterwards politely hanged in the market square for his treasonable practices. Here, also, the Duke of Bolton, when he visited the town in 1699, "was treated with six bottles of sack." The two houses stood so close together—being divided only by the narrow street leading into the market square—that the occupants could wish each other good morning from the windows.

In the days of George II Peter Hexel was landlord of the George and Dragon, and John Renowden ruled the Golden Lion. They were not only neighbors, but fast friends. There was, perhaps, something in the similarity of the circumstances of these two men that strengthened their friendship. They were both widowers, and each had an only child. Richard Hexel was a handsome, strapping fellow of three-and-twenty. Mary Renowden was nineteen, and the pride of her father's heart. As children they had played together; but there came a time when they only looked and smiled and nodded to each other from the opposite windows. Then Richard would watch for Mary when she went out, and would follow her into the fields or on the seashore; and so it came to be at length another version of the old, old story, which surprised nobody—least of all, the landlords of the George and Dragon and the Golden Lion, who looked forward to the time when the interests of both those ancient establishments should become one and indivisible.

But there was one person who watched the growing affection of the lovers with a bitter and jealous heart. This would not be a true love story, according to the ancient and regular pattern, had there been nothing to interrupt its smooth and even course. A certain Thomas Champer, the son of a mine master in the neighboring parish of Zennor, had long looked with longing eyes on Mary Renowden. His visits were discouraged by the host of the Golden Lion, and Mary herself made it very plain that she disliked his attentions. Nothing could exceed the bitterness of his feelings when Champer found that he was rejected in favor of one who had been his successful rival from boyhood. Richard Hexel had "taken him down" at school—in the wrestling bouts at "Feastentide" had thrown him in the "Cornish hug," and had constantly snatched the victory from him in the game of "hurling." All these defeats he had endured with comparative indifference, but to be beaten in the game of love was not so easy to bear. He watched the lovers in their walks, till he felt he could do anything short of murder to get his rival out of the way. He thought if Hexel were once removed from the scene he might yet succeed with Mary, trusting to time and the chapter of accidents. About this time the government declared war against Spain, and it was certain that men would be wanted for the navy.

If the king's ships could not be manned by other means, the press gangs would be out, and they would first of all try their luck at the seaports. What if they should visit St. Ives! It was not unlikely—and they would be glad of a hint where good men were to be found. Thomas Champer turned this matter over in his mind till he persuaded himself that he would be doing good service to the state, and furthering his own interests at the same time, if he could lend a helping hand in manning the navy, provided, always, he could himself keep out of the way, for he had no desire to serve his country on board a man-of-war. He was full of such thoughts when he made one of his periodical journeys to Falmouth on mining business, and sought out a certain "crimp" or agent for entrapping seamen for the press-gang. What he did there, or what arguments he used to advance his plans, we need not inquire, but the "crimp" was richer by some pounds at the termination of the interview.

It was Christmas eve, and the good people of St. Ives were preparing to keep the festival with due honor. The usual excitement of the season had been increased in the course of the afternoon by the appearance of a sloop-of-war, which anchored in the bay, and it was expected that some of the officers and crew would come ashore to join in the general merrymaking. After dark a band of mummers entered the market square, and, stopping in front of the George and Dragon, commenced the performance of the Christmas drama of "St. George." Soon a large crowd was collected, and the noise brought to the doors and windows of the houses most of the persons who were within, including the frequenters of a little club which met at the George and Dragon and the Golden Lion alternately.

In the midst of a terrific combat between St. George and the Turkish knight there was a commotion among the crowd, and a party of armed sailors appeared, headed by a tall fellow, who, flourishing a naked cutlass, cried, "In the king's name!" The crowd at once broke away amid the screams of women and cries of "The press! the press!" The sailors made a dash at some of the younger men in the crowd, and among those they secured was Richard Hexel, who was standing at his father's door. The party then retreated with their captives, closely followed by the crowd, crying, "Down with the press gang! Down with them!" More than once the sailors were so hard pressed that those in the rear had to turn and make a stand in the narrow streets, and a serious conflict was threatened. But they reached their boats with the men they had captured, and at daylight next morning the sloop of war in the bay had disappeared.

That night there was much wailing among the women of St. Ives, and a fruitful subject of talk was afforded to the club at the George and Dragon. Among the members of this club were Capt. Trenwith, a retired officer of the navy, who had sailed with Admiral Benbow, and had lost a leg in the service of his country; Mr. Matthews, ropemaker and mayor of St. Ives; old Will Nance, who had once been a smuggler, and who wore a patch over his left eye, which had been knocked out in some encounter with revenue officers; and, lastly, John Tackabird, the town barber, who, although occupying a lower social position, was allowed to associate after business hours with the men whose wigs he dressed in the morning. But the barber was in advance of his time, and held opinions which Capt. Trenwith and the mayor thought little less than treasonable. John Tackabird was, in fact, a Democrat; and on the present occasion he was loud in his denunciation of the press gang, which he said was contrary to Magna Charta and the bill of rights—a tyrannical and unconstitutional violation of the liberty of the subject, and showed the English to be a nation of downtrodden slaves, writhing under the iron heel of despotism.

"Where," said he, waving a newspaper in his hand, "where are our boasted liberties, when the hirelings of a corrupt government can thrust themselves into our houses and carry off our sons and brothers, and force them to fight in the unholy quarrels of kings and their unscrupulous ministers? How long are we to be chained to the chariot wheels of a bloodthirsty obligarchy? How long"——

"Tut, tut!" interposed Capt. Trenwith with warmth. "Stop thy palaver, John Tackabird. The king must have men for his ships."

"Men for his ships, Capt. Trenwith!" retorted the barber; "let the king get them by fair and honest means, and then he will perchance have men who will stick to their colors, and not run away as one of Admiral Benbow's ships did in the West Indies!"

This was a sore subject with Capt. Trenwith, who could endure no slur on the British navy, and who had himself been an officer on board Admiral Benbow's ship at the time referred to. The barber felt he had gone too far, but the mischief was done.

The captain rose from his seat, his face purple with rage. "Thou d——d chin scraping rascal! how durst thou rake that matter up in my presence? I'll drive my staff down thy throat for prating of matters beyond thy barber's brain!"

"Nay, nay, cap'n," cried Will Nance; "let John Tackabird be. Mayhap he hath spoken unwisely, but 'tis well known Cap'n Wade and Cap'n Kirby were shot at Plymouth for deserting the admiral."

"Yes," said Capt. Trenwith, resuming his seat, his anger having passed away as suddenly as it came—"yes, and shooting was too good for them. They ought to have been hanged at the yardarm—and so should some others that I wot of!" here he looked hard at the ci-devant smuggler.

"Well, but"—resumed the barber, whose tongue must needs wag in spite of his fear of the captain—"touching this matter of the press gang"——

"I'll hear no more on 't," cried Capt. Trenwith; "'tis in every fool's mouth that one volunteer is worth ten pressed men; but I have seen pressed men fight as bravely as the best—and as for Admiral Benbow, he fought his ship like a hero, and died the death of a gallant old sea dog as he was. If some of his men left him in the lurch, enough remained to save the honor of England. But hark ye, John Tackabird, let me warn thee that there be some matters had better be forgotten."

At that moment, a steaming bowl of punch being brought in, all further unpleasantness disappeared under its soothing influence. The party, which now included Peter Hexel and John Renowden, drew in their chairs, and the former proceeded to fill the glasses of his guests with a silver punch ladle that had a guinea let into the bottom of it. As it was not yet known that young Hexel was one of the pressed men, there was nothing to cloud their enjoyment. A visit from the press gang was too common an occurrence in seaport towns in those days to excite much remark, save among those who were the immediate sufferers. Capt. Trenwith said he would take upon himself to propose a toast, which he hoped no one present would refuse to drink.

The king of England had declared war against Spain, and, as the Spaniards had seized all the British ships in their harbors, he thought the sooner they closed with the enemy the better. He begged to propose the health of King George and success to the British arms. If they lived to see another Christmas eve he doubted not they would be able to say the honor of England had been well maintained. As the punch was exceeding good, and had put much heat into every man of the company, the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Even John Tackabird smacked his lips with satisfaction.

"It hath been reported," said Will Nance, "that Admiral Vernon is gone as commander-in-chief to the West Indies, and that he swears to take Portobello on the Spanish main, even if he hath no more than six ships wherewith to do it."

"I know not how that may be," said the incorrigible barber. "If he has only pressed men to back him, I doubt it."

With an ominous look at the last speaker, Capt. Trenwith cut the matter short. "We shall see," said he. "When 'tis done we shall doubtless hear on it—but what noise is that outside? What now, Tom Champer? What's amiss?"

"There's much amiss, Capt. Trenwith," said young Champer, who now entered the room. "Dick Hexel is among the pressed men. He was seen in the last boat when they put off from the shore."

"What! my son taken by the press gang!" cried Peter Hexel, starting to his feet. "Zounds! I'll not believe it—there must be some mistake."

"I fear there is no mistake," said Champer; and there was a gleam of satisfaction on his face, which he tried to conceal with a pretended look of concern. "There be those outside who saw him carried off, and the officer swore he would sink the first boat that dared to go nigh the ship."

Old Hexel hurried out, followed by John Renowden.

"If the lad is really pressed," said Capt. Trenwith, "I hope he will remain in the service. Sure I am he won't disgrace it. No lad of spirit should refuse to serve his country when old England's enemies are afloat. But come, sit down, Tom Champer, and help us to finish the punch."

Will Nance, who was already "three sheets in the wind," as he would himself have expressed it, boisterously inquired of Champer how it was that he himself had escaped capture by the press-gang.

"Thou art a likely lad enough," said he, "and would swab a deck as well as another."

"I was not in the town," answered Champer. "I have but now walked over from Zennor."

"Ah!" cried Nance, with a drunken wink at the rest of the company, "trust a Zennor man to take care of himself. They're a wise folk in their gen-er-eration. They know why the cow ate the bell rope."

"Just as St. Ives folk know why they whipped the hake," retorted Champer, angrily.

The captain interposed. "Come, come," said he; "no more cross words on Christmas eve. 'Tis near midnight. You and I, Mr. Mayor, must set a good example by appearing in church to-morrow morning, so let us jog homewards."

The mayor crossed the room with a devious gait. "Your shervant, Cap'n Tren'th. Shervant, sir, happy to t'ind you," and the mayor of St. Ives solemnly staggered after Capt. Trenwith, who stumped away on his wooden leg, escorted by his black servant carrying a lantern. The rest of the company also departed, and the George and Dragon was left in solitude and darkness. But lights were burning in the Golden Lion long after midnight. Three anxious hearts were there holding communion, and vainly trying to find a way out of the trouble that had come upon them.

After the first shock of grief for the loss of her lover was over, Mary Renowden dried her tears and reviewed the situation with a strength of mind and a coolness of judgment that astonished her father and Peter Hexel.

"Dick will return after a time," she said; "I am sure he will. He is strong and brave, and has always been lucky. Perhaps he will do something that will make his name famous, and then we shall all be proud of him."

Cheered by this hopeful spirit of hers, the two old men plucked up their hearts, and all three appeared in their usual places at church on Christmas day. After service, as they stood in the churchyard gazing rather wistfully over the sea, they were joined by Thomas Champer, who wished them a "Merry Christmas!" and uttered some clumsy expressions of condolence about Richard Hexel. He had heard, he said, that the sloop had gone to Falmouth, and if it would be any satisfaction he would write to a friend there, or would even go over himself and make any arrangements they pleased for helping Dick; but he feared there was little hope of his release now that war had broken out.

These friendly overtures rather softened the hearts of the two fathers, but Mary felt sure that Champer was insincere. His hypocrisy was not proof against her woman's instinct. She turned coldly away, and he left them, racking his brain for some means of presenting his suit in a favorable light.

Day after day Thomas Champer came to the Golden Lion and sought every possible opportunity of addressing Mary, but his perseverance was useless. She would not listen to him. He saw that his suit was hopeless, and that he had gained nothing by the absence of Richard Hexel. Yet he continued to haunt the neighborhood of the Golden Lion, until one night he encountered the press gang, which had made another descent on St. Ives, and he was caught in the same trap he had set for his rival.

In the mean time, letters had come from Richard Hexel. He wrote that he was well, and only unhappy because he was parted from Mary. He had joined the West Indian squadron under Admiral Vernon, and expected he would soon be able to tell them something about the war. So time passed on and the spring came.

The club had assembled one Saturday evening in the parlor of the Golden Lion. The customary bowl of punch was on the table, but Capt. Trenwith had not arrived, and the serious business of the evening could not begin without him. To pass the time Will Nance stirred the fire and, lighting a pipe, remarked that the evenings were something chilly, though the spring had come, in spite of the men of Towednack.

"What have the men of Towednack to do with the spring?" said the mayor of St. Ives.

"Why, know you not," replied Nance, "that the men of Towednack built a hedge round the cuckoo to keep the spring back? But what's this news from the fleet? 'Tis rumored Portobello is taken."

"'Tis true," said John Renowden, "my daughter hath a letter from Richard Hexel, who was on board the Hampton Court and engaged in the fight."

"What! Dick Hexel hath smelt gunpowder, then, in a real battle? Hurrah for old England and beloved St. Ives!"

"Amen!" cried Capt. Trenwith, who came stumping into the room. "Yes, friends, 'tis all true. Here is a copy of The Daily Post, dated March 29, wherein is an account of the battle, writ by a gentleman on board the Barford, the admiral's own ship. Fill the glasses, and John Tackabird shall read out the narrative."

Under the combined attractions of the punch and the newspaper, all eagerly drew round the table, and the barber, clearing his throat, commenced:

"On the afternoon of the 21st, about 2 o'clock, we came up with Portobello harbor, where the Spaniards had hoisted upon the Iron castle the flag of defiance. They welcomed us with a terrible volley, which, being at so short a distance, took place with almost every shot. One struck away the stern of our barge; another broke a large gun upon our upper deck; a third went through our foretopmast, and the fourth, passing through the awning within two inches of our mainmast, broke down the barricade of our quarter deck very near the admiral, and killed three men in a moment, wounding five others who stood by them. This looked as if we should have bloody work, but was far from discouraging our brave fellows"——

The barber continued to read how the Spaniards were driven from their guns and the English landed: "One man set himself close under an embrasure whilst another climbed upon his shoulders and entered under the mouth of a great gun. This so dismayed the Spaniards that they threw down their arms and fled for their lives"——

"I would give a guinea to know 'twas a Cornish man who did that," cried Capt. Trenwith; "'twas a brave action."

"Set your heart at rest, then, captain," said Peter Hexel; "'twas Richard Hexel who did it. I have a letter from my son wherein he recounts this very same adventure."

"Then your son is a credit to Cornwall, and we'll drink his health, my friend," and the captain got up and heartily shook Peter Hexel by the hand. "Compound us another bowl of punch, John Renowden, and see that it be worthy of the occasion."

That night the rafters of the Golden Lion rang with the cheers which greeted the toasts of "The British Navy" and "The Hero of St. Ives"—as Capt. Trenwith was pleased to call Richard Hexel.

It was doubtless the darkness that made it so difficult for the mayor and the captain to find their way home that night, though they were escorted, as usual, by the black servant with a lighted lantern. The mayor accounted to his wife for a headache which oppressed him next morning by the extreme exertion he had been obliged to use in supporting Capt. Trenwith, who, poor man! having only one leg, could not be expected to walk as firmly as other people.

You may be sure the heart of Mary Renowden was gladdened by the news that had come about her lover; but months passed away, and nothing more was heard of him. At length there came a letter, stating that he had been severely wounded in an action with a Spanish ship in the West Indies, had been discharged, and was then lying in hospital at Falmouth. Old Hexel at once started for that place, and found poor Dick pale and thin from wounds and fever, but in good spirits and anxious to return home. The doctors, however, would not hear of it, and ordered the patient to lay up a week or two longer, and then, perhaps, he might be allowed to go. His father was, therefore, compelled to leave him and return to St. Ives, where he was eagerly expected by John Renowden and his daughter. When two weeks had passed, they all three went over to Falmouth, when the finishing touch was put to Dick's recovery by the embraces of his happy sweetheart.

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"Time, though old, is strong in flight," says the old song; and he has brought us once more to Christmas eve. The club is assembled at the George and Dragon; there is a brimming punch bowl on the boards, and the silver ladle with the golden guinea is in active operation. The talk is of the war, and John Tackabird has been reading aloud an account of a battle in the Bay of Biscay, where a large Spanish ship had been taken, and where the name of Tom Champer figured among the killed.

The mummers, having finished their Christmas play, have departed on their rounds; but suddenly they are heard returning, with cheers and shouts. The clatter of horses' hoofs is heard on the paved streets.

"'Tis Dick Hexel come back," cries the barber, looking out of the window.

"Let us give him welcome," said Capt. Trenwith. "He is a brave lad, and hath fought and bled for the British flag!"

"Hurrah!" cried the crowd outside.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" shouted the captain and his companions as they hurried to the door, and there, sure enough, was Dick Hexel, on horseback, with Mary Renowden seated on a pillion behind him, while Peter Hexel and John Renowden had already dismounted, and were undergoing a vigorous handshaking among the crowd. The club sat late in session that night, and Capt. Trenwith would fain have had Dick in to tell how he had scaled the ramparts of Portobello; but Dick excused himself on the plea of fatigue, and he spent the evening much more to his liking in the company of Mary Renowden. "I do suppose," said Will Nance, "Dick Hexel will have a considerable sum in the way of prize money coming to him?"

"If he lives to be an old man it may, perhaps, come to him," said John Tackabird; "but the tyrannical abuse of power under an oligarchy"——

"D—n your hard words!" cried Capt. Trenwith; "they would break any man's jaw but yours. I tell ye, a true man will do his duty whether he is paid for it or no; and may I never live to see the day when a British tar will think more of profit than of honor."

This sentiment of the good old captain ought, according to the usual custom of the stage, to bring down the curtain on our little drama; but, to satisfy the reader, we beg to state that in the early spring Richard Hexel espoused Mary Renowden in the parish church of St. Ives, and Capt. Trenwith proposed the health of the young couple in the parlor of the Golden Lion, which ancient hostelry is still standing in evidence of the entire truth of this narrative.—M. J. in Illustrated London News.

If He Could Only Fill It.

Little Mary is a good little girl nearly 5 years old,

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

The annual session of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute convened in the Opera House at Bloomsburg Pa., Monday Dec. 16, 1887. The attendance was very good, nearly every teacher in the County being enrolled thefirst day.

The Institute was called to order by the County Superintendent, J. S. Grimes at 1.30 p. m. The exercises were opened with the hymn, "What a friend We have in Jesus," after which Rev. Patterson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, read an appropriate scripture lesson and led the Institute in prayer.

Mr. C. G. Barkley with equally interesting and instructive address, warmly welcomed the teachers and expressed it as his hearty wish that the week should prove to be one of enjoyment as well as one of instruction. He called attention to the fact that, although our public school system is one of which we may well feel proud, showing great progress and developement, yet is of comparatively very recent growth—within the lifetime of some of the teachers. He traced briefly the progress of the schools as noticed during his own experience, mentioning especially the distinguished results of the uniting efforts of State Superintendents, Burrows, Wickersham, and him whom all friends of education in Pennsylvania are now called upon to mourn. In lieu of this great progress and improvement, he said, the responsibility of the teacher is greatly increased; the teacher should therefore make every effort to properly fill his place in this system. Having paid a fitting tribute to the memory of our fallen leader, he closed by again heartily welcoming the Institute to the hospitalities of his town's people.

Superintendent Grimes then read part of the school law relating to the organization and conducting of County Institutes. He expressed his desire that the Institute should be interesting and practical and invited the hearty co-operation of the teachers, so that it might lack nothing to make it a success, and its work telling upon our schools. He appointed the following committees: On Organization, Mr. Alfred Hower, Misses Maggie Petty, Anna Fox, Margaret Gensel, and Mr. Orville Yetter; on Resolutions concerning the death of Dr. E. E. Higbee; Prof. Peeler, Miss H. Breece and Miss C. Guie.

Dr. Mary Allen next took up the subject of the "The Hygiene of the School Room," in which she, in a very plain, forcible and agreeable manner dveloped the following ideas:

Much of the opposition against the study of Physiology and Hygiene arises from the idea that such knowledge is unecessary. That a person knows intuitively all that it is necessary to know about his body and the care of it. The owner of a horse thinks it very necessary to know that his horse needs daily exercise; that when heated he must be carefully groomed and blanketed, must not eat or drink when tired; that when sick he must be cared for and not worked. But for himself it matters not—He sits in his office all day long, or if warmed up seats himself at an open window, and fans himself, takes a long draught of ice water or eats his hearty meal. When sick he cannot spare the time to give his body rest but works till total exaustion stops him and in bad weather walks that his horse may, not suffer from the storm. The horse has to him a pecuniary value; but he has failed to recognize that his health is of far greater value to himself and to the state. The state, however, fully realizes that public health is public wealth, and has therefore instituted the compulsory law for the study of Physiology and Hygiene. It should, however, be taught intelligently; be made thoroughly practical—not the names of the bones, number of muscles, and the like; but teach the laws of the body and the obedience of them. Then likening the body to a house, she beautifully illustrated its relations and functions of the various parts, and how each might be preserved and made to perform its individual part.

The committee on organization reported the nomination of the following officers: Secretary, Mr. C. Ernest Dechant, Treasurer, Prof. Harkins: Auditing Committee, Misses Brennan and Patterson and Mr. Kelly. The report was adopted as read and officers named were elected.

The Institute was next highly entertained by a solo, very well rendered, by Miss Annie Miller.

Dr. Eli Brown was then introduced and began his practical talks on mental science as applied to the teacher's work. Although an entire stranger to the Columbia Co. teachers, he found no difficulty gaining their attention through the interest he inspired in his subject. The following are some of the thoughts he presented:

The teacher who would advance or maintain a credible standing in his profession must ever feel great interest in his work; he must exalt teaching above all other considerations. As in all other vocations the nature of the material and the end to be accomplished determines the general principles in the adoption of means to be employed. The human child upon which the teacher works is the highest and most complex of all created things, and the teacher's influence comes upon the child in the most important stage, that of plastic developement. The child embodies two great elements of organization—mind and body. These are strikingly different but mutually dependent parts of his being. The child grows in this two-fold form in obedience to the immutable laws of the vital world—laws which the teacher cannot suspend or modify. The promotion of the right growth of the child in both body and mind is the general purpose of the school.

We know the mind by its activities and phenomena. The mind feels, thinks, wills. The most general laws of such action is that proper exercise of any faculty increases its power of action and tends to fix the character of subsequent similar actions.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions relating to the death of our beloved Superintendent, E E. Higbee read the following report:

WHEREAS, God in His allwise providence has called to Himself Dr. E E Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Resolved, That the teachers of Columbia county have heard with profound sorrow of his death, which occurred at his home in Lancaster, Pa., on Friday morning last. For nearly three full terms he served the public in charge of the educational interests of this great Commonwealth with the single purpose of promoting the efficiency of the public and orphan school systems.

He was a man of broad culture and varied attainments, a polished scholar, and as an educator had attained a prominent position in the front rank of the educators of the nation. He was loved by all the teachers of the State and respected for his nobility and purity of purpose and life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published among the proceedings of this institute, and a copy of them forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Committee { S. J. PEALER, HANNAH BREECE, CLAUDIA B. GUIE,

After a few stirring and appropriate remarks by Mr. J. C. Brown, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the Institute.

After the singing of a hymn led by Prof. E. O. Excell the Institute adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute was called to order by Supt. Grimes at 9 o'clock. The exercises were begun by singing "What a Friend we have in Jesus," followed by a scripture lesson and prayer by Rev. Sears, pastor of the Methodist Church. The Institute joined heartily in singing several selections from Prof. Excell's most excellent collections of school songs, after which Prof. Noetling talked upon the subject "Geography and How to teach it." He said: This is a subject which pupils and teachers generally consider dry and without interest. Every effort may be traced to some cause and in this instance the cause is quite evident. Teachers start the pupils with the text-book. The pupil is obliged to make mental pictures for which he has no material for the construction. If the child is unable to recite, it is not the the fault of his memory but a want of a correct pre-concept, hence the fault of the teacher. Do not begin with the use of the text book; but start the pupils with real geography, study the book of nature, the surroundings of your school-house. Take the children out and talk to them of the real things. Next have them express what they have noticed by means of moulding the map in sand or putty. The teacher must aid them toward getting a clear idea, bearing in mind that the end is a mental picture if they have not this they have nothing. What cannot be observed must be gotten from teacher, maps, books, etc. But the maps are not good, are simple plane surface and the child cannot see the country as it exists. [We want better maps and as soon as teachers demand them the publishers will furnish them. Relief maps should be made of clay or putty. Books too are not what they should be. In these matters the teachers must use common sense and not become a slave to the book, but use it to best advantage. Have children read from geographical readers, in this way much interest may be aroused and the pupils will read with delight.

Dr. Mary Allen next took up the subject of ventilation in the school room, and gave a number of very practical hints. In proper ventulation there must be a constant supply of pure air without draughts. A current of air is not always pure neither is a cold air necessarily pure. A very simple apparatus for admitting pure air without draught is made by raising the window a few inches and a short distance back of it stretching a strip of flannel or piece of board so as to oppose the current, this will turn it upward and diffuse through the room. During recesses and intermissions open the windows let the rooms be thoroughly aired. The teachers feelings sholud not be the guide of temperature, use the thermometer to regulate it and care should be taken that it makes the temperature of air which the children are. She also urged the teachers to have a care that the children had the proper support for the feet, that the seats be supplied with backs that give the proper support, that the desk allows plenty of room for the knees and is the proper height, for, from these causes arise many of the spinal and other diseases.

After an intermission of seven minutes and the singing of several selections from the song book Dr. Brown again resumed his talk on Mental Science.

The school affects the child in points of scholarship and behavior. The work of the teacher is instruction and government.

Instruction implies an acquisition. That which is new, difficult, or complex, is to pass within the compass of the child's grasp and become familiar, easy and simple.

Acquisition is based upon attention—in which case the child turns his forces upon the *getting* of the thing required.

The fruitful basis of attention is interest. This interest may exist in the thing or may result from motives existing and operating within the child's mind, causing him to make the effort.

The fundamental motives of school attention are, (1) the natural appetite for exercise—the child *must* do something; (2) the pleasure or delight in the doing in which the child says: "I like to do it;" the utility of doing in which for good reason the child sees that he wants or needs the thing he is acquiring; the force of example, seeing others at work, he, too, would do it; the emulation and rivalry of fellows, in which he is incited to maintain his standing and not to be outdone. Approval for task well done, such as comes from his own sense of having done well, such as comes from his teacher and parents, and makes him glad for having done his work in an excellent manner; the love of conquest and achievement, in which the pupil really enjoys mastering difficulties and says "I can."

These motives exist in the nature of the child's being and form the springs of action upon which the skilful teacher plays with effect.

Question is not what they have learned but what power have they gained for the acquisition of knowledge?

Mrs. Dr. Allen continued the subject of Hygiene and discussed the effects of Alcohol and Tobacco upon the system. Great care should be taken in teaching this subject; do not work upon children's emotions so much, but teach them the scientific truths so far as possible. Do not make personal remarks and remember that some of, the children may have drunkards for parents. Make the opposing parent feel that you are only obeying the law and what you do is for his own and his child's good. First, fortify yourself with what science teaches, then lay it plainly before the pupils. She then in a very plain manner showed the various vital effects of these two great poisons upon the system.

The Institute made the Hall ring with the patriotic old song, "America" and then adjourned for the morning.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock, after which Miss Enola Guie took up the subject of Gymnastics in the School Room—The exercises are frequently looked upon by many with much disapproval, some claiming that it is injurious and leads to dancing, others say that it is entirely useless and a waste of time, that children get enough exercise at home. With this prejudice the teacher must deal cautiously and it will soon be overcome. The idea in gymnastic exercise is not to make strong or give muscle; but to give graceful form and movements. In exercise obtained in daily work very few of the muscles are really brought into play, some being neglected altogether. Regular and systematic exercise is therefore necessary. Much of the disorder and confusion which ann oys the teacher so much in his work will be avoided by judicious use of these exercises. Then to make her talk more practical she drilled the Institute in a few primitive exercises in which all took an active part.

All then joined in singing "Keeping Public School" with an earnestness that indicated "they had all been there."

Mrs. Welsh was next introduced and began her very interesting and practical talks on "Reading." No teacher with his work truly at heart could listen to her talk without being greatly benefited and inspired with fresh zeal to do better work than he had done before. She said: Reading is frequently looked upon as unimportant, as soon as the pupils can pronounce ¾ of the words and has stumbled over all the selections in the fourth or fifth reader he is ready to drop the subject. That the child gets ideas and be able to express them seems important; but clearness of expression is sadly neglected. Children are at first encouraged in talking baby talk which it afterwards takes years to overcome. Adopt children's simple thoughts but always clothe them in the best words—Reading is more than mere word calling and minding stops. Reading necessitates clear ideas, close thinking—author's thoughts must be made our own. It envolves first, getting thought; second; expressing thought. It should be borne in mind that the entire success of the pupil depends upon his ability to read. It is necessary in the study of every other branch. His success in life depends upon his ability to read. Reading is a science as well as an art; certain principles must be known. We cannot "read as we talk" and frequently shou'd n t for this pre-supposes that there is no defect in speech. It is not enough to say, "Read naturally" for there is no fixed standard as to what is natural and what is merely habit. It should not be taught by imitation, as this will make parrots of thinking pupils.

Dr. Mary Allen resumed her talk on Hygiene, first talking on exercise for girls. They should not attempt systematic exercise, such as a course in dumb bells and indian clubs, without first having laid aside corset and tight clothing. Any kind of exercise is injurious unless all clothing which compresses the chest is removed. Young men have much to do in bringing about this much needed reform. When they become so educated as to know what is the perfect idea of beauty, women will try for it, but so long as they admire the deformed idea, women will form themselves to meet that idea. The brother's influence on the sister's dress is very great. Hiram Powers the artist was asked whether he did not think a certain fashionably dressed woman had a fine figure; his reply was, "I have just been wondering where she keeps her liver." A small waist always means a compressed chest and a crowded liver. She then spoke of foot-wear, clearly showing that the shoe worn by the majority of people is decidedly injurious, bringing about other diseases than those of the feet.—There are two kinds of breathing; the thoracic and the abdominal. Early Physiologists thought all men had the former, all women the latter; but later study and experiment has shown that all uncivilized women and those who had never worn clothing restricting the organs of the trunk of the body were thoracic breathers the same as men, proving that abdominal breathing is the result of compression of the chest and abdomen. This brings about not only abdominal breathing, but also many diseases, among them consumption.

After an urgent appeal to all teachers to advance social purity, she closed her interesting series of talks by impressing the teachers with their responsibility as the moulders of character. Victor Hugo says, "The child is the future." Then the future is in the hands of the teachers.

Singing.—Vocal Exercise and a Song.

Prof. Welsh having been introduced began his instruction on English Grammar in which he certainly aided every earnest teacher to methods of making this dryest of all subjects interesting and more easily mastered. Some of the points brought out were as follows: English Grammar is a systematic study of the English Language. Its objects are to teach the logical relations of thought and expression, to enable one to appreciate the excellencies of literature, for the great mental discipline and accuracy of expression which it affords, and perhaps we may be able to correct a few faulty expressions. Set before the pupils the end to be reached. Take them into your confidence and let them see what your aim is and they will be interested in reaching it. Too many subjects are dragged into this subject of grammar which do not properly belong there and thus the pupil's are confused and discouraged. Pupils are started in the study of grammar entirely too young, they should be able to use the language fluently and properly before beginning the systematic study.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute was divided for an hour, as it was thought that more could thus be gained from the adaption of the instruction to the special departments. The teachers of the Grammar and High School departments assembled in the High School building, those of the Primary and ungraded Schools in the Opera House. Dr. Brown, the first speaker of the morning spoke on History as follows:

History treats of the life of mankind. United States History treats of the American people—their origin, their union into an English people, their career as a nation unto the present.

The central idea is that we have come to be what we are as a result of growth. To understand this growth is the disign of historic study and teaching. All the events of our history are not equally important, because they have not contributed with equal force towards causing our peculiar national growth.

The really important matters are comparatively few. They are to be learned well and be seen in their dependence and relation. The great mass of minor detail, it is almost impossible to command and useless to attempt to learn.

Pupils should rather see the great causes and their effects, while the minute facts concerning campaigns, battles and persons may be largely omitted.

Since historic matter is so complex, it is absolutely necessary that the teacher arrange his instructions systemtatically, so that the more important may be separated from the less important and the time properly appointed to the different periods. The more clearly the teacher sees the connections of parts, and sees too the design of his instruction, the greater interest and profit will come from his work.

Prof. Welsh then gave a helpful talk on English Grammar. He said English Grammar should not be taught with the same end in view as Latin and Greek, since the latter are inflected languages. English Grammar was first fashioned after the Latin Grammar, the English Grammar having been made so long after the use of the language. There was little similarity between them, Latin being an inflected while English an uninflected language, and this lead to many difficulties in the study of English Grammar. Teachers undertake to teach without a clear understanding of the subject, and thus present the subject in such an erroneous form, that years of after study are necessary to undo the false work. Too much time has been given to parsing. The relation of the parts of a sentence are not determined by it, and only such properties of parts of speech should be given as are clear in determining relation. In parsing a noun it is necessary to say only that it is a noun, give its gender, number, and the office in the sentence whether subject or object. All these properties are distinctions in form that the pupils can readily see and comprehend. After this talk, Prof. gave the teachers an opportunity to bring in difficult points in parsing, and he explained them.

Primary and Ungraded teacher's session at the Opera House.—Opened by singing, followed by Scripture reading, and prayer by Rev. Leverett. The first speaker, C. H. Albert, then discussed Numbers as they are taught by the Grube Method, comparing it with the old way of teaching, and showing that the latter was neither logical or systematic. First impart knowledge, second test it, third prove it. I impart knowledge by means of objects. Then followed examples of such problems as should be given the child to test his idea of the number of objects taught.

Mrs. Welsh then took up the subject of Primary Reading. Little Folks have had no instruction in Reading. Nature in her teaching proceeds from known to unknown, the old A. B. C. method reversed this order and when the child had mastered this, he was still on unknown ground. The old A. B. C. method is entirely irrational and should not be taught. What is to be done? How is talking taught? Make the association of the object and the written word just as you do with the object and the spoken word. Begin with conversation lessons and become familiar with the children. Have them talk to you, by using objects and thus furnishing the material for conversation. At first pay no attention to form of expression, lest you discourage him, the primary object being to have the child talk. After, in your judgment, the children are well interested in the lesson, give them the written word. Be very careful about forming the words. Put the most nearly perfect form of writing before the children. Don't allow the children to read words instead of ideas. The two divisions of the institute were united in the Opera House at 10.30. Prof. Excell then announced the song "Mary and Martha" in which all joined heartily. During the singing the pleasant face of Dr. Nourse appeared upon the platform. He greatly enlivened the spirits of those present with words of encouragement intermingled with his rich humor. All were sorry to hear him say good bye. Before going, however, he prevailed upon Prof. Excell to sing a solo "Keep in the Middle of the Road" which he did with able execution. Few singers show the natural talent and acquired ability which Prof. Excell possesses and this with his bright and cheerful spirits make him the life of an institute.

Mr. J. S. Kline spoke of Civil Government and its place in the school curriculum. He showed clearly the necessity of every man being thoroughly acquainted with the government of his country. Every man is the ruler of his country and certainly the ruler should know how to rule. He gave many excellent suggestions as to the best methods of teaching the subject, and especially recommended that it be pursued in connection with history. It can be done as well in ungraded schools, and will afford a subject variety work. Although it is not proposed that every man be a politician yet every citizen should thoroughly understand the principles of each political party also their working. When this is accomplished there will be less corruption in our politics, and more able and honest men filling our public offices.

The Institute joined in singing "Twilight is Falling," and the round "Lame Crane," after which Dr. Brown resumed his instruction in mental science of the Relation of Study to Recitation, he said:

From interest and attention comes the study of the lesson. This leads to the recitation in which the pupil is tested and trained in the use of knowledge.

Study precedes, recitation follows; the former learns, the latter tells; the first gives fullness, the second gives force. Study is the principal thing and is supplemented by the recitation.

The lower classes need the influence of the recitation and the help of the teacher more; the higher grades may study more, recite less and may depend more upon their own powers of mastery.

Primary classes need many, brief, varied lessons in which the teacher aids in inciting the interest and drilling upon the difficulties presented—higher grades may do better with fewer subjects and less assistance.

Acquisition forms the basis of retention, and the manner of acquiring decides much in the ability to reproduce.

Miss Smith introduced her remarks on Drawing by saying that there are few people who are really able to see things in the world, that vision must be cultivated. By an interesting talk she clearly showed that drawing is not an accomplishment to be acquired by a few, but almost a necessity on account of the amount of assistance it affords in the acquiring of knowledge in other directions. A child sees things as they are pictured upon the retina of the eye: an adult sees them as they really are. As drawing is a representation of the object as it appears, not as it really is, the teaching of drawing should begin early in the pupils school life. The child should be taught to draw from the things themselves and not from the pictures. She then illustrated her methods of procedure in teaching the subject.

The afternoon session was opened by Singing "Teaching Public School."

Mr. Shannon, who had many fine geological specimens on exhibition, talked on his method of collecting and teaching geology and other sciences.

Prof. Walker in his talk on Civil Service examinations, gave such statistics as he thought would be helpful and encouraging to public school teachers. In ten thousand applicants, one thousand of which were College graduates, and nine thousand from the Public Schools, thirty-one per cent. of the College applicants failed, and forty per cent. of those from the Public Schools. The length of time since leaving school apparently made no difference in the result, practical life making up for the rustiness of text-book knowledge. No comparison has been made in the results of different public school systems. New York state people used to regard Pennsylvania as a missionary field, so

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

A "Sovereign" that Costs One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout N. Y., is known to be a certain cure for Nervousness, Debility, and the ills peculiar to women. This sovereign remedy stimulates the Stomach, Kidneys, and Liver to a healthy action. For all troubles of the blood and urinary organs it has no equal, and a bottle, which costs only one dollar, should be in every house. 12-6 1-m.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BRIGGS' HEADACHE - TROCHES

—FOR—

SICK HEADACHE

—IN ITS—

Nervous, Bilious, or Congestive Forms.

This Remedy is the perscription of one of the leading physicians of Paris, France, and was used by him with unparalleled success for over thirty years, it was first given to the public as a proprietary medicine in 1868. Since which time it has found its way into almost every country on the face of the globe, and become a favorite remedy with thousands of the leading physicians. Medical societies have discussed its marvelous success at their annual conventions, and after their official chemists have analyzed it and found that it contained no opiates, brandies or other harmful ingredients placed it among their standard remedies.

TESTIMONIAL.

L. R. BROWN, M. D.,
25 West Jersey St.,
ELIZABETH N. J. June 28, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures more headache, especially such as affect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with and if this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.

L. R. BROWN.

PRICE; 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

Briggs' Medicine Co.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

9-27-1y.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever!

Cures Distemper, Heaves, Glanders, Loss of Appetite, Founder, Fevers, &c.

1 lb. in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Cures Wind Colic, &c.

Relieves Griping and Summer Complaint.

Facilitates Teething!

Regulates the Bowels!

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

"THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY"

For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Incipient Consumption

Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. For Sale by all druggists. 25 cents.

SMOKE LANE'S & CURE'S CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Susan V. Hicks, late of Briarcreek twp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Susan V. Hicks, late of the township of Briarcreek, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to G. W. Ash of Briarcreek, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

G. W. ASH,
Adm'r.

12-13-6t.

FARMERS! GREETING!

FARMERS! GREETING!

Have you not yet learned where to purchase your CLOTHING for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, and CHILDREN,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SHIRTS,

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Lessen yourself at once, as time is money to purchase of I. MAIER, The RELIABLE CLOTHIER, Who will save you **MONEY** and suit you.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER, Square Dealing Clothier, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour Counties.

B. F. Savits,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, PUMPS, FITTING, &c.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ALL WORK IN HIS LINE.

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For the HOLIDAYS.

Finely finished photographs, all sizes.

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Only $10.00.

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THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH, VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained.

KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

12-6 d 4w.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday January SIXTH, A. D. 1890, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," Approved April 29th 1874 and the supplement thereto, for a Charter of an Intended corporation to be called "Fishing Creek Lumber Company," the character and object of which is for the purpose of the manufacture and vending of lumber and of acquiring, taking, owning, leasing, holding, conveying and disposing of such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for conducting said business and for the purpose, or erecting reservoirs of water, construction of dams and the driving and floating of logs timber and lumber on a stream not exceeding twenty miles in length in Columbia and adjoining counties and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements.

The names of the subscribers to said application are Jonas Eisenman, Robert McKeown, F. T. Woodward, Thomas Hagenbuch, C. C. Buck, Egbert Vermilyea and Edgar Sharpless.

CHARLES B. McMICHAEL,
ANDREW L. FRITZ
Solicitors.

Bloomsburg Dec. 11th 1889. 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca Breech, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of balance in the hands of D. A. B. Rishel administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Catawissa, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

J. H. MAIZE,
Auditor.

Dec. 16, '89.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.

Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

NEW CARPETS. Latest Patterns in Velvet, Body Tapestry and Brussels, from 50cts. up.

INGRAIN from 20c up. RAG CARPETS from 30c up. STAIR CARPETS from 12½c up. MATTING, to close out for 10c up. OIL CLOTH, all widths and prices.

G. W. KEITER.

MILLINERY!

1889. FALL OPENING 1889.

SEPTEMBER 25-26.

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☞ Next door to I. W. Hartman & Sons. Main Street - - BLOOMSBURG

WINTER RESORTS

TEXAS AND MEXICO

Mild Climate, Summer Breezes, pure Air, Ancient Ruins, Grand Scenery. LESS THAN 4 DAYS St. Louis to the City of Mexico via

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars with only one change via Laredo, Eagle Pass or El Paso. Winter Tourist Tickets at very low rates for sale at all Principal Coupon Stations in U. S. and Canada with privilege of visiting the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.

W. G. TOWNSEND, G.P.&T.AGT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Do You Know

Where the United States Mint is in Philadelphia?

You may not—you may say: "What good will it do me to know?"

WE SAY

it will do you considerable good. Directly opposite, at 1338 CHESTNUT ST., is an all-the-year-around attraction, viz: E. O. THOMPSON'S SPECIAL LONDON-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE. Fashionable and reliable garments are here obtainable at money-saving prices.

IT WILL PAY YOU

to come specially to the city and buy

A London-Made Suit.

PRICE $12.00.

They are equal to any first class made to-measure suit that will cost $30 00.

IF YOU CANNOT COME

write for samples of cloth and fashion catalogue. Directions how to order suits by mail sent with all samples.

ADDRESS:

E. O. THOMPSON

Mail Order Department,

P. O. BOX 413. PHILADELPHIA

Bone Meal FOR POULTRY Crushed Oyster Shells, Flint and Beef scraps. Feed for new price list. YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York Pa. 12-20-4t.

ROSCOE CONKLING: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS.

By his nephew, Alfred R. Conkling. This work will shortly be issued by us, and sold *strictly by subscription.*

Octavo, 600 pages, steel portrait, and fac-similes of letters of eminent contemporaries in both parties.

WE ESPECIALLY INVITE

LAWYERS AND MEN OUT OF BUSINESS, POLITICIANS, AND CANVASSERS,

to make early applications for the exclusive control of territory. One of the greatest opportunities to make money ever offered.

(When writing, mention this paper.)

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO.,

3 East 14th Street, New York.

FREE OUR NEW 8 Solid Gold Watch **FREE.** Worth $100.00. Best watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, solid gold hunting case. Both ladies and gent's sizes, in works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. Everything supplied at wholesale. All you need do is to show what we send you to those among your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

12-13 1t.

ASTHMA CURED

SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE

Instantly relieves the most violent attack. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure in the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most sceptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of druggists or by mail. Trial package Free to any address. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

12-6 d 4w.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

PHILADELPHIA.

$1.00-One Year for One Dollar-1.00

THE WEEKLY PRESS.
For 1890 will be as much better than THE WEEKLY PRESS for 1889 as we can make it. With every issue during the new year it will be.

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Each of the fifty-two numbers will contain ten pages, or eighty columns, with a total for the year of 520 pages, or 4160 columns. Thus it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is.

A PAPER OF QUALITY.
Not only will it be as big as a book, but it will be a paper of quality as well as of quantity. It will contain the pick of everything good.

A PAPER OF VARIETY.
The idea is that THE WEEKLY PRESS shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include: Julia Ward Howe, E. Lynn Linton, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Louis Pasteur, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye, Opie P. Read, and, indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Rather," by H. Rider Haggard; another serial story, ready engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A FARMER'S PAPER.
The best conducted agricultural page in America. Illustrations.

A WOMAN'S PAPER.
The "Women's page" of THE WEEKLY PRESS is alone worth the subscription price. Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

A CHILDREN'S PAPER.
The special department for children is now addressed to the school children and school teachers of America. Let the children join the new Rainbow Club just started. Let them compete for the prizes—all in bright, wholesome, instructive books.

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By special arrangement with all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals of America, subscriptions are taken for any one or more of these journals in connection with THE WEEKLY PRESS at such low rates as virtually makes our great family paper FREE to the subscriber for one year.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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12 6 d 4w.

? ? ? Have You Tried Cream Balm THE BEST Remedy?

HAY-FEVER

Not a Liquid or Snuff. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

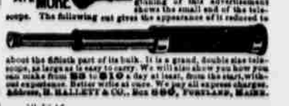
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

12-20-4-4t.

FARM FOR RENT

A farm of 100 acres, with handsome new house and barn, and supplied with abundant water, will be rented at a low rent for the term of five years, to a good tenant who can furnish his own stock and equipment. The farm is in the Catawissa Valley on the Township road from Brandonville to Auldenreid, two miles from Brandonville and near Girard Manor. References required. Address PETERS & THOMPSON, Engineer Girard Estate, Fottsville, Pa. Nov. 1-1y

FREE One of the finest escapes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send any one a Telescope, which holds for years when once started, as shown above. Only those who write us at once will receive one free. Don't miss this chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the difficult part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $20 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without capital. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

12-13 1t.

FARMS BEST Soil, Climate and Location in the South. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical han the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in ompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:25 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:06 p. m.	9:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:39 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A.M.	NORTH. Lv. A.M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 25	11 48	7 05	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	11 41	6 58	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	11 39	6 56	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 31	6 48	8 53	2 53	7 00
Lightstreet	6 05	11 28	6 45	8 56	2 56	7 03
Orangeville	5 57	11 20	6 35	9 05	3 07	7 10
Fo ks	5 45	11 10	6 25	9 15	3 17	7 20
Exner's	5 42	11 05	6 21	9 20	3 20	7 25
Stillwater	5 37	11 02	6 17	9 25	3 25	7 33
Benton	5 28	10 55	6 10	9 33	3 33	7 35
Edsons	5 20	10 50	6 02	9 36	3 37	7 38
Coles Creek	5 20	10 45	6 05	9 38	3 40	7 40
Sugarloaf	5 15	10 42	6 02	9 42	3 43	7 44
Laubachs	5 12	10 40	6 00	9 47	3 48	7 47
Central	5 03	10 33	5 53	9 57	3 58	7 57
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 50	10 00	4 00	8 00
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar P. M.

—o—

SALES.

JAN. 16—The sale of real estate of Samuel Nungesser, deceased, in Beaver Township will be on 16 of Jan. 1890, at 1. o'clock p. m.

H. W. NUNGESSER.
Administrator.

The administrators of Anna Coffman dec'd., W. E. and D. R. Coffman offer at private sale, a house and lot on West Main street Bloomsburg, Pa. the late residence of deceased. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A farm about a mile from Afton, containing 50 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings, with all this year's crops, farming implements and stock will be sold at private sale. For particulars inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. 7-26 tf.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Good as new, 57 inch Victor Bicycle. Inquire at this office. 11-28 '89.

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses in Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Espy and Rupert Pa. Farms in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Virginia. Vacant lots in Bloomsburg. Store properties, Grist mills and other property by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Rupert, lot 120 x 140 ft. Two story, double house, with nine rooms. Bay windows, out kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water, Two railroads. Twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, fare 8c round trip. Low taxes. A great bargain, if taken soon.
M. P. Lutz, Insurance & Real Est. Agt.

FOR SALE.—One counter, ten feet long, show cases, one horizontal and two uprights, extension table, lamps, and shelving at Mrs. Marsh's old stand. Can be bought cheap.

Personal.

Chas. Unangst, Esq, and wife of New York city are visiting Mr. P. Unangst.

Frank Ikeler, Fred Ikeler, Matthew McReynolds and Frank Miller are at home from Lafayette for the holidays.

Mr. Thomas Hanley of Berwick who is taking a course at the Columbia Law School in New York. came home on Saturday to spend the holidays with his parents.

Woodin Hanley, son of Major S. P. Hanley of Berwick, has been seriously ill for several weeks past. He was attending school at Bethlehem, preparatory to entering Lehigh University, when he was seized with illness and obliged to come home. The doctors pronounced his disease typhoid malaria. Though still very sick, it is believedthe crisis has passed, and his speedy recovery is looked for.

Start in the New Year square with everybody in general, and the editor in particular.

Two electric light companies are asking for charters in Towanda.

J. H. Geary has been appointed postmaster at Catawissa.

What has become of the Fire Department election, which ought to be held each year in December?

J. Harry James Esq., of Ashland, will be a candidate for the legislature on the republican side, next year.

The Sunbury *News* announces that Hon. Henry M. Hinckley is a candidate for Judge in Northumberland county.

Have you seen the 5-A five mile 6zon blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it. 12-6 8w.

There will be an election held for a pastor in the Lutheran Church next Sunday morning at 10;30 to which all are invited.

Rev. P. A. Heilman of Muncy station preached in the Lutheran Church of this place last Sunday morning and evening.

Many country newspapers will issue no paper next week. The COLUMBIAN will appear, as it always does, fifty-two times in the year.

The Berwick Water Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the first Tuesday in January.

Bishop Howe has formally handed over to his assistant, Bishop Rulison, the administration of the affairs of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. The former is past 80 years of age.

Miss Lillian Riswick, daughter of Wellington Riswick of Nanticoke was married to Frank D. Hess, agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. at that place, last week Wednesday. Mr. Riswick formerly resided in Bloomsburg.

"Its only a question of time," and a short time too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Samples of type for calling cards will be sent free by mail to anyone asking for them. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

LOST.—In Bloomsburg, last week along leather pocket book, containing money. A suitable reward wil be given, if returned with contents, to Mr. Tubbs, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

Rev. Merrell, a promising young man who was converted in the Salvation Army will preach in the Evangelical Church, next Sunday, Morning and evening. He has filled, very acceptably, the pulpits of a number of Methodist, Lutheran, and Evangelical Churches of our Country, We bespeak for him a full house.

The program of the Farmers Institute to be held at Benton will be published next week. The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. will sell excursion tickets to attend the same on on the 8th 9th and 10th good to return on the 11th of January 1890.

While clearing up the Sanitarium preparatory to removing, Dr. Shattuck found a box supposed to be lost containing old documents, letters &c, and models of top feed fountain pens which he invented prior to 1880.

A special historical address on the Bethany Orphan Home at Wormelsdorf will be delivered by the pastor in the interest of that institution as follows; on Sunday 29th Zion 10;30 A. M. and St. James 2;15 P. M. and on Sunday January 5, Orangeville 10;30 A. M. and Hidly 2;30 P. M. A good attendance is desired.

Having made a fortunate purchase, the COLUMBIAN office is enabled to furnish and print a good quality of envelope at less price than they have ever before been offered. Also, letter heads, bill heads, statements, of all sizes, tags, and all sorts of commercial printing at the lowest rates. Samples will be furnished on application, by mail. tf.

The following letters are held at Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, January 7. 1890.

Colderone Frank, Connolly Father, Fletcher Mrs. Elizabeth, Lemon Jacob, Richart Mr. F. C. Samuels Alexander.

Persons calling for these letters please say, they were advertised Dec. 24, 1889.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

Dr. L. A. Shattuck left for Florida, Thursday where he will remain until spring The Sanitarium will be closed during his absence; the Dr. pretering to have it closed rather than have it fall into the hands of parties who might make bad management. During the years that Dr. Shattuck has been a citizen of this town he has made a great success of his institution, but he has interests in Florida which demand his attention.

Rev. B. F. Alleman D. D. will preach in the Lutheran Church of this place next Sunday morning and evening, December 29th. The reverand gentleman was pastor of the Lutheran church of this place about twenty years ago, it being his first charge. Since his removal from here he has held many prominent positions. This will be the first that Mr. Alleman has preached in this town since his retirement from this field: and there are hosts of friends who are anxiously awaiting the time to hear him.

Pursuant to a call for a Director's meeting, twenty-nine school Directors of the county met in the High School building on the 18th inst. Peter A. Evans was elected President of the meeting and Wm. Chrisman Sec. The subject of "needed improvements in our public schools" was discussed by G. W. Mourer and Jos. Garrison in an instructive and able manner. H. M. Petty followed with an elaborate review of the "graded course of study" and gave his views upon technical education. J. R. Townsend gave an interesting and instructive talk upon compulsory education and industrial schools. Prof J. Welsh spoke of the benefits arising from a technical education. Christian Smad followed with remarks upon practical education and B. F. Haman spoke of the interest we should take in our boys and girls in giving them the best opportunities to acquire an education. J. R. Townsend was elected President for the ensuing year, and Wm. Chrisman, Secretary.

A resolution was passed whereby H. J. Dietrich, Joseph Garrison and W. T. Creasy were appointed a committe to draft a resolution for adoption at the next meeting, whereby the Legislature should be petitioned to pass a bill appropriating enough money out of the State Treasury to meet the expense of a committee from each county appointed to attend the State convention of Directors.

On motion adjourned.

WM. CHRISMAN, Sec.

Answers to Correspondents.

DEAR SIRS.—A dispute has arisen here as to the term of office for which constables elected in February 1889, are to serve. The Act of February 14, 1889, provides that all constables elected in February *next* shall serve for three years. Some contend that February *next* after February 1889, is February 1890, and that constables now in office only held for one year, while those elected at the coming spring election will hold for three years. Will you please tell us how this is? Yours &c.

Centralia, Dec. 21. INQUIRER.

[There is some ambiguity in the law that makes its meaning doubtful. The same question has been raised elsewhere, but we do not know of any formal decision upon the point. It may be taken however, as settled in this county that all constables who were elected in 1889 will serve for three years, for at May court when the new constables were about to be sworn in, Judge Ikeler called attention to the new law, and stated that under its provisions the constables had been elected for three years. This is evidently in accordance with the intention of the legislature and is, no doubt, correct.—EDS.]

Her Face was Her Fortune.

She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She was all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone. She is a woebegone looking piece of humanity now. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the wasted strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and the luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wraper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's. One a dose.

A pack of visiting cards is always an acceptable gift to a lady. Order now at the COLUMBIAN office for Christmas presents. tf.

Goods at your own price at Mrs. Marsh's old stand. Stock positively must all be sold by January 1st. This is done to avoid a public sale. Call early for bargains.

Rufus Scott's melodrama "Thrown upon the World" will be given in the Opera House this (Thursday) evening.

The Belt Line Crossing.

As stated last week, the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. laid a switch from their main track in Bloomsburg, to the lot of the Electric Light Company, on the 12th. The switch was laid through the Krug Planing Mill lot, across Seventh street, through a lot of C. W. Miller, to the canal. It was laid in a substantial manner so that cars could be run on it at once, as it was needed for the purpose of hauling material for the erection of the Electric Light building. A short time previously some rails had been laid on Seventh street, along the line of the Bloomsburg Belt Railroad, by the P. & R. Company, at the point where it was expected the D. L. & W. switch would cross the street. The ties were many feet apart, the rails were old ones, and were sunk down so that the tops of the rails were level with the surface of the street. On each side of the rails planks were laid. It was but a section of a track, a few hundred feet in length, and not laid in such a way that it could be used, even if it had any connection with a railroad. It was evidently put down only for the purpose of holding the right of way. The D. L. & W. people claim that their charter authorizes them to lay switches from their main lines, and that by virtue of this authority this switch was laid; that if they had found a railroad at Seventh street they would have put in crossing plates, but finding only old rails partly buried in the ground, and knowing that the Belt Line had no connection with any other road, they did not go to the expense of putting in plates, but are ready to do so, whenever they are needed. The Belt Line people claim that they have the right of way on Seventh street by virtue of an ordinance of the town council, and that the D. L. & W. has no right to cross their track.

On last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock Superintendent W. G Yetter, came from Catawissa with about seventy-five laborers, and a force of fifteen special officers, said to be Coal and Iron policemen, in citizens' clothes. They left the train a half mile below town, and moved cautiously up the D. L. & W. tracks, avoiding the engine house, where a single night watchman was stationed, and so on up to the switch crossing. No one was on guard, nor had there been from the time the switch was laid. The invading host captured the crossing without shedding a drop of blood. Soon the track of the D. L. & W. was torn up at the crossing, and the Belt Line rails replaced. Then an injunction was obtained and served upon the D. L. & W. officials to restrain them from again taking up the Belt Line rails. The special police watched the crossing from Saturday until Tuesday, when a hearing was held by Judge Ikeler on the question of continuing the injunction. The Belt Railroad Co. was represented by Grant Herring and W. H. Rhawn Esqs., and the D. L. & W. by Geo. E. Elwell and C. W. Miller Esqs., and E. N. Willard Esq., of Scranton. After hearing the arguments Judge Ikeler filed the following opinion:

The preliminary injunction in this case was granted exparte under the ordinary five day rule, and the present hearing is within that time and only upon affidavits filed from both sides. There is no proof, answer or demurrer before us, or filed in the case. The merits of the bill are not in question. While counsel for the respondents insist upon a dismissal of the bill, or else ask the court to make a just and reasonable decree as to the construction and regulation of the crossing in question—which decree they allege in their argument they will obey; nevertheless the counsel for the plaintiff as strenuously insist upon a continuance of the injunction until a final hearing. Under the law the plaintiffs are entitled to such hearing and continuance. According to the rulings of the Supreme Court in Buck Mountain Coal Co's. Appeal, 5 W. N. C. 309, and in the Moosic Mountain and Carbondale R. R. Co's. Appeal, 3rd S. C. Digest 190, it would be clearly error to dissolve the injunction at this stage of the proceedings. Now December 24th, 1889, preliminary injunction continued until final hearing or further order of the court.

The Short Line.

ARE YOU GOING WEST? IF YOU ARE, READ THIS.

The lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD extended through Illinois, Iowa, Misouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota. The Company owns and operates nearly 5,700 miles of railroad. It has the finest equipments, with all the latest improvements. Vestibuled trains, heated by steam and lighted with electricity. It is the short line between Chicago and Council Bluffs, where it connects with the Union Pacific and B. & M. R'ys for points in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon Washington and California. It is the oldest and shortest line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, running through Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona. At St. Paul connections are made with all lines for points in the Northwest. The line to Kansas City is known as the "National Route." At this point connections are made for points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. All ticket agents sell via this line, and if you intend going West you will make no mistake by asking for your tickets by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. If any information is desired write to John R. Pott, Traveling Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa. Maps and time tables furnished free.

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit—In all the World there is but one cure Dr. Haines' Golden Specific

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.—10-25 1y

FOR RENT.—The room on the second floor of the COLUMBIAN Building, now occupied by the Town Council, will be vacant April 1st, 1890. It is a large, light room, steam heat, gas, and water on same floor. Inquire of Geo. E Elwell.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.
Nov. 22-11w.

STONE QUARRIES—Best quality of heavy or light stone for sale by B. F. Sharpless. Jan. 20.

A Handsome Gift.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

On Christmas Eve as Superintendent Leader was busily engaged in his office duties he was suddenly interrupted by Mr. Wm. C. Fortune, (Supervisor) who, in behalf of the employees of the B. & S. R. R. presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of their high regard for him as an officer. The whole affair was conducted in such a way that it was a complete surprise to Mr. Leader, but as he is equal to any emergency he was not slow to respond, and told Mr. Fortune to show the boys up. Unfortunately the boys were not around or I presume a timely acknowledgement would have been made. Mr. Leader occupies a warm place in the hearts of his employees, and while he does not approve of employees giving presents to superior officers as a rule, yet with characteristic kindness of heart he did not wound our feelings by refusing this souvenir

C. W. D.

Centralia.

COMMUNICATED:

For some years past it has been reported that a large number of people in this borough have been engaged in selling liquor without a license. At one time it was said that as many as ninety were engaged in this kind of business. Now the number is in the neighborhood of forty. At different times a movement has been attempted to put a stop to this, but without success. While it was a notorious fact that this was being done the returns of the constables at each session of court has uniformly shown that there were no unlawful sales of intoxicating drinks within the borough. The borough council has now taken the matter up, and if they follow out the plan that they have mapped out, it is likely that hereafter there will be no sales of intoxicating drink except by those authorized to sell.

At a meeting of the borough council held December 15th a resolution was passed directing the secretary to notify all persons selling liquor without license, to desist to all wholesale dealers, that they must stop selling at retail, and to the constables if they again reported that there were no violations of the liquor laws, they will be prosecuted for perjury.

The borough officials are James Thompson, Chief Burgess, George Troutman, President of Council, Edward Reece, Andrew Rooney, W. J. Walsh, D. F. Curry and John Lewis, Councilmen, and from the character and standing of these men it may be presumed they mean what they say. It is said that some of the licensed places are not as careful in observing the law as they should be, and if this is the case they should go slow.

One thing that has led to this action of council is the fact that many young boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, have been in the habit of procuring liquor at some of these unlicensed places and taking it to the "winter shanties" about the mines where they have become intoxicated. There is also a growing feeling that it is unfair to those who obey the law, and pay $150 for the privilege of selling, and who are compelled to give bonds for a proper observance of the law, to permit others not bound by any such restrictions, to sell indiscriminately without paying license. The act of 1887 gives the borough $90 on each retail license, and it is unjust to compel sixteen persons to pay this much into the borough treasury, while there are forty others exercising the same privileges without paying a cent. This action of the Council is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped for the good of the community that it will be followed up, and strictly enforced. X.

A Methodist Revival in Bedford Starts a Bitter War of Creeds.

CLERGYMEN OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS UNITE IN A LETTER TO THE METHODIST MINISTER, ACCUSING HIM OF OBJECTIONABLE PROSELYTING.

BEDFORD, Dec. 20—For the past six weeks the Methodists of Bedford, led by their pastor, Rev. M. L. Smyser, have been carrying on one of the most successful religious campaigns that has ever been known in the country. Already over 150 people have been converted.

The Methodist Church has been crowed nightly while the other ministers have been propounding the gospel to small congregations. The managers of the Opera House have declined to bill any more performances, as the one that was here recently could not draw an audience owing to the religious fervor. Rev. Mr. Smyser, as a result of the revival, has received a letter protesting against the influence upon members of other denominations. The letter is signed by Rev. J. K. Andrews, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Chauncy Langdon of the Episcopal Church; Rev. M. H. Valentine of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. R. L. Gerhart, of the German Reformed.

The writers of the letter charge that efforts are being made by the pastor and members of the Methodist Church to get the members of other churches to attend their revival service with a view of proselyting. They imply doubt as to the merit of Methodist revivals and call attention to the fact that there are great differences of opinion between the churches as to the proper methods of drawing people to Christ and that the services in the Methodist Church are not in harmony with either the doctrines or customs of their churches, and on account of this a Methodist preacher has no right to advance his ideas of religion to people inclining to other churches without permission from the pastors in charge. "To do otherwise," the letter says, "is a trespass of one church upon another, and efforts made in this direction bring reproach upon the cause of religion."

The letter also holds that the clergymen who signed it are the proper judges of the religious course to be pursued by their people.

The Methodists feel indignant over the letter. They assert that the charge of trying to proselyte is utterly groundless; tha people are not asked as to their religious doctrine, but only approached on the question as to whether they feel the need of Christ. No effort has been made to persuade anyone to join the Methodist Church, converts in every instance being advised to select the denomination in which they feel most at home. In every instance where a choice has been made of another church Rev. Mr. Smyser has promptly informed the pastor thereof. Rev. Mr. Smyser says he is not preaching the gospel to any particular denomination, but that his mission is to preach the gospel to all men, and on this line he says he will continue so long as he is a minister.

The question is being discussed on the street corners, in the stores and in all public places, and a great deal of ill-will and bitterness is shown over it.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

Slumber pillows, head rests, art goods made up, and materials for making, dolls, toys, baby caps and cloaks, and a full line of fancy goods, suitable for Holiday gifts, at the New I'Deal Store, Bloomsburg. 4w.

A Justice of the Peace Says.

Hon. John Nealey, justice of the place and ex-member of the House of Representatives from Meredith, N. H., was for twelve years a terrible sufferer with rheumatism. He says: I cannot obtain any medicine which does me so much good as your Sulphur Bitters, and I think it is the best medicine made. 12-20 2t.

CANDY!

Send 40c, 60c, 80c, or $1.00 for a superb box of fine candies, prepaid. 6 boxes of any one kind, to one address, for the price of 5. Suitable for presents.

Something new! Just grand! McKinty chips, 5 lbs. for $1.25 prepaid.

Sunday Schools intending to treat their scholars will do well by sending the name and address of Supt.

JOHN JACOBS, Confectioner.
134 Mill St., Danville, Pa.
12 13 3t.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23, 1889.

For Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture, go to the Book Store: for Rochester Lamps, go to the second floor, third gallery. To read Ruskin with comfort you need a Rochester Lamp. The burner is simplicity itself—the only one of which complaints are never heard. It is easily cared for, has true science as the basis of illuminating power, can be regulated perfectly, and gives a brilliant, clear, bright light, most agreeable for reading or other occupation demanding perfect light. $3.50 to $100

For high standard Lamps, nothing equals the Hollings. It manages itself, just press the little brass collar up or down as you desire, and it obeys your will. You sustain no weight, therefore no danger of falls; no screws or catches to think of, therefore no annoyance in handling. The Hollings Standard Lamp advertises itself.

A good brass Lamp, with separate reservoir, fluted porcelain shade, and good burner, for $2. No rival at the prices.

Our Book Catalogue (free to any address, or can be had for the asking in the Book Department) is an 80 page classified list of the leading books in the store. If you knok books and authors, and have this Catalogue in hand, your picking is easier, and it gives you the publisher's price and the Wanamaker price side by side.

BOOK NEWS makes your choosing safe whether you know books or not. The December number (116 pages, 5c) tells of every Holiday book and gives 60 pictures from them.

Sets of Books by standard authors, in handsome half calf binding:

Dickens, 15 vols.	$13.50
Scott's Novels, 12 vols.	10.80
Scott's Novels, 24 vols.	21.60
Bulwer Novels, 13 vols.	11.70
Carlyle's Works, 10 vols.	9.00
Guizot's France, 8 vols.	7.20
Hume's History of England, 6 vols.	5.40
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols.	3.60
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors, 6 vols.	5.40
Irving's Works, 10 Vols.	9.00
Kingsley's Novels, 8 vols.	7.20
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols.	7.50
Cooper's Novels, 16 vols.	14.40

These in cloth binding;

Dickens, 15 vols.	$4.25
Scott's Novels, 12 vols.	7.50
Cooper's Novels, 16 vols.	8.50
George Elliot's Works, 6 vols.	2.25
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols.	3.75
Macaulay's England, 5 vols.	1.50
Edna Lyall, 6 vols.	3.00
Ruskin, 12 vols.	1.50
Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols.	1.50
Irving's Washington, 5 vols.	.65
Mrs. Ewing, 9 vols.	3.15
Emerson's Essays, 2 vols.	1.00

We've been outdoing our own past with Handkerchiefs. Here's another big stride ahead:

Men's plain white Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, ½, 1 and 2 inch hems, a third under regular price like this—

Down from $ 80 to $1.50 a dozen.
Down from $1.40 to $2.50 a dozen.
Down from $2.00 to $4.50 a dozen.
Down from $2.20 to $5.00 a dozen.
Down from $3.50 to $6.00 a dozen.
Down from $10.50 to $7.00 a dozen.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Poverty in Northumberland.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE MINERS IN A NUMBER OF THE SMALLER PLACES.

Poverty and pauperism again prevail to an alarming extent among the miners in certain portions of Northumberland County and the condition of affairs about Trevorton, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel and in coal townships is causing uneasiness among the substantial citizens of these places.

Trevorton, two months ago a prosperous village of 3000 inhabitants, has hardly 2000 souls within its borders now. At Mt. Carmel thousands of men and boys are idle. The foreign element composes most of this army of idle men, and the men are in many cases becoming sulen and angry.

Through sheer fear the call for bread was at first heeded, as the men, women and children begged from door to door. Some of the men spent the money they had saved in buying "polinski," a favorite alchelic beverage. But since food has been denied them, threats of violence and murder are heard. Hundreds of Hungarians and Italians have left these places.

The present dullness in the coal regions and the depopulation of the town is attributed to the open Winter of 1888 and the same condition of whether just now. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company owens nearly all the mines in Northumberland County and the shutting down of the North Franklin Collery. No 2, is the cause of the distress at Trevorton, as it was the only industry at the place. The idle men emigrated to Shamokin, only to find that there was no employment there. Then they went to Coal Township and subsequently to Mt. Carmel and East District, but encountered the same condition of things.

W. L. Scott's Hickory Swamp and Hickory Ridge Collieries are closed, and the Pennsylvania, also Scott's employing over 1000 men and boys; will stop work in a short time. The stoppage in all the mines which have ceased work will be for an indefinate period. Individual colories are shutting down daily, and unless a cold wave comes to stay, the destitution will be awful.

Cleveland and Harrison.

PARALLEL PASSAGES FROM THE MESSAGES OF TWO PRESIDENTS.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical administration of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and shall be done with safety to all our industries.—*President Cleveland's Message*, 1887.

The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business.—*President Harrison's Message*, 1889.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufacturers. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list.—*President Cleveland's Message*, 1887.

The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply.—*President Harrison's Message*, 1889.

Experience of a Lady Missionary.

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidney trouble and Constipation. I would add that I always used the Favorite Remedy with the consent of my physician. 12-6 4w.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Albums, Toilet sets, manicure sets, shaving sets, cuff and collar boxes, fancy whisk holders, &c., &c., have been reduced for New Year sales at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

We Want

Good men for traveling and local agents to whom we will pay good commissions in cashe each week to take orders for our *Improved Farm Seeds. Pure Northern Grown Seed Potatoes a Specialty.* Write for terms to LaClare & Manning,
Lock BOX 7,
12-6 4t Brighton, N. Y.

I. W. Hartman & Son's will open on Thursday morning with a handsome line of New Year gifts.

FOR SALE.

Old Process Flour $4.50 per barrel—very good.
Full Roller Flour very fine quality.
All kinds of chop.
Choice Bran, Fresh ground.
500 Bus. Old Corn.
100 Bus. Choice White Oats—Clean bright and heavey—not stained nor musty—good for seed.
at Aqueduct Mill Rupert.

Hundreds have been made happy with a Christmas present bought of I. W. Hartman & Son's. Some who did not expect one, will now feel like buying a New Year gift in return. See our big stock.

If you were not one of the thousands who visited I. W. Hartman & Son's great exhibition and sale of Christmas gifts, you have lost much; everybody said it was the best

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

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Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are specific and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise on above free by mail. Address DR. GRIESELE, 111 W. 14th St., New York.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the matter of the partition of the estate of Mary Hulbert, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

The heirs of said decedent will take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia County, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1890, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on Saturday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

The premises in question are described as follows: The undivided one-third interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, aforesaid, bounded on the East by West Street, on the South by lot of W. R. Ringler, on the West by Bloom Alley, and on the North by lot of Mrs. Eliza Deiy, being forty feet front on West Street and one hundred and ninety eight feet in depth whereon is erected a two story brick dwelling.

JOHN B. CASEY,
Sheriff.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on January 7th, 1890, by William Whitmer, S. E. Slaymaker, H. F. Whitmer, Charles Reese and Isaac Bloom, under the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874 and the several supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the North Fork Improvement Company, the character and object of which is the construction of dams and driving and floating of saw logs, timber and lumber on the North Fork of Fishing Creek in the counties of Sullivan and Columbia, said stream not exceeding twenty miles in length, with the right to clear out, improve and use the same, purchase dams, erect new dams, straighten deepen, crib and widen the same.

CHAS. M. CLEMENT,
Atty. for Applicants.
12-27-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles J. Kramer, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Executor of Charles J. Kramer, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased, will meet the parties interested thereto at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, January, 23rd, A. D. 1890, at nine a. m. at which time and place all persons having claims against said fund will appear and present the same or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ROBT. BUCKINGHAM,
Auditor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The regular annual election for Directors of the Catawissa Deposit Bank will be held at the office of the said Bank on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

G. M TUSTIN, Cashier.
Dec.

A MINER'S CHRISTMAS.

HOW THE YULE TIDE IS CELEBRATED UP IN THE ROCKIES.

"Stag" Dances—In the Lonely Cabins Where Two "Pards" Are Shut in for Months by the Snow—Flowers from Loving Letters—"Home, Sweet Home."

Imagine a point in midair about two miles above New York city, and you have the elevation at which over 1,000 miners in Colorado spend the holiday season. They are shut in by snow and ice, and for months to come they will know as little about what is going on in the busy world as though they were sailors on some vessel frozen up for the winter amid the icebergs of the Arctic regions. Early in the fall, before the snow flies, they are housed in on some of the lofty peaks of the Rocky mountains, and not until May or June will they again mingle with their fellow men.

It is often the case that some one of the boys is a good fiddler, and Christmas night he will rosin the bow, tune up the old fiddle, and with alternate "pards" for girls the boys will dance and make merry.

But there are those who are not as fortunate as the miners who are shut up in the big mine for the winter. There are the lonely cabins, far up on the mountain side, many miles distant from human habitation. Here three or four men are snowbound together for the winter. Often there are just two "pards," and "pard" in the mining camps means almost the same as "comrade" does in the army. Their Christmas meal is a frugal one, and with eager longings their hearts will reach out from that deep gorge or lofty peak to eastern homes, and wonder what the loved ones there are doing. It is at these holiday times that the prospector and wanderer longs for the old associations of home and the dear faces he has not seen for years. For months they have undergone many hardships and privations, been through hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures, and yet in the Christmas time all the tenderness and love that comes with thoughts of home is in their hearts. In the mining camps of the Rocky mountains I have heard little groups sing "Home Sweet Home" on Christmas eve. How each felt it! It was not sung so much, as it was the melody each felt in heart as he thought of home. It was sung in that dreamy kind of way, showing that the thoughts of all were far away, and each one was thinking as well as singing, and that if a tear did steal down some grim visaged face, there was nothing unmanly in it, was there?

I was writing about the lonely cabin. The scene there is not always one of merry making at Christmas. Of those two who dwell there alone, far away from all contact with the world—gold hunter ascetics—one may be sick. If you could force your way through that wilderness of snow, lift the latch gently, for it is never bolted, you will find one nursing and keeping faithful watch by his sick "pard." It may be a son watching by the cot of a father. Why is that old man braving all these hardships? Aye, there is the mortgage on the eastern home. If they find the precious vein by spring, next Christmas will find that old home free from debt. Mr. Banker, could you witness such scenes as these, as I have done, you would tell the old man that you would be a little easy about the interest on "that ar mortgige," that has troubled him so long.

One Christmas I spent up on the mountain side with two or three others, and there we had our holiday dinner, and it was a wholesome meal, but wanting in those delicacies that a mother or wife can best prepare. A snow storm was raging along the mountains, but with our cheerful fire and warm cabin, we cared nothing for it.

"If we had some flowers for the wish table," said one of the boys.

We all wished the same.

"Get out your old letters," said one.

We all knew what that meant, for many a flower from the old house finds its way in letters to the boys out west. One found a rosebud, another a violet, another a daisy, and then another rose was found in a mother's letter. Withered and faded were these tokens from the old homes, but never did men value flowers more than we did that withered bouquet.

"Can't some one say grace," said one of the boys.

No one volunteered.

"The closing lines in my mother's letter," said a boyish fellow, "might do."

"Read them," was the response that came from all.

Heads were bowed around that frugal Christmas board, and the young man read:

"God bless you, my son, and God bless us all."

I then looked up and saw tears on the cheeks of weather beaten faces.—Denver Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Unnatural Mother.

"I believe I've got the meanest ma in Texas."

"What did she do?"

"Just before Christmas she put me into long trousers. She did that so I would have to wear short stockings that wouldn't cost so much to fill. What do you say to that for meanness? She'd make a nice stepmother, she would."—Exchange.

Received Some Himself.

"Have a cigar, Charley?"

"Don't care if I do."

"Some that my wife gave me for a Christmas present."

"Er, come to think of it, Tom, I guess I don't feel like smoking today."—Exchange.

Not Entirely Without Remembrance.

First Soldier—Get any Christmas?

Second Soldier—Yep; present.

First Soldier—No?

Second Soldier—You bet.

First Soldier—What?

Second Soldier—Present arms!—Exchange.

What the Shop Keepers Dread.

"It is time for Santa Claus," said the young wife.

"Yes," said the spouse, who kept a retail store, "Santa Claus is welcome, but I do not want to see the rain dear."—Exchange.

A Child's Answer.

His father stroked him on the head
And asked him who St. Nick could be.
"I don't know Santa Claus," he said,
"But Santa Claus knows me."
—New York Sun.

Two Letters.

HERS.
Sealskin sacque,
Please, dear Jacque.

HIS.
No seal jacquet,
Can't stand racquet.
—Exchange.

Scenery for the Passion Play.

The Oberammergau Passion plays are fast becoming modernized. Hermann Burghardt, of Vienna, has received an order to paint the scenery for the new stage, and call bells will be introduced. The scenery is taken for the most part from the old masters—"The Last Supper" of Leonardo, and "The Crucifixion," after Raphael, etc. Two drop scenes, which are painted upon wood, are also being prepared, and will be shifted backward and forward by means of rollers. The stage receives all its light from above, being covered by a glass roof.—London Graphic.

Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, the last of a family that came over in 1635, is said to be still living in a house, in Dedham, Mass., that was brought over in the year mentioned and located on its present site at that time. The Fairbanks scale men came of this family.

A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm.

"Be you the editor?" "I am," was the half apprehensive reply.

"Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for life," he said.

"You see," he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she drooped and grew weak and pale, had headaches, no appetite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend in no time and is now well and handsome as a rose—put me down as a life subscriber."

Now the editor is looking for another scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was the farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the obstructions and suppressions which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

For a Book of 100 pages on Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them, (sent sealed in plain envelope) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Purely Vegetable. Gently Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Sugar-coated and Easiest to take. Cure **Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation.** By druggists. 25 cents a vial.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT
German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depending on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.	$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.
Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.	Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities burst ing through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.
Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.	Sulphur Bitters will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.
If you do not wish to suffer from rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.	SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.
Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.	SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.
Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.	Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

"If pop had blanketed you in the stable you would be fat, too."

FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 5/A Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/A Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

Ask for { 5/A Five Mile / 5/A Boss Stable / 5/A Electric / 5/A Extra Test

30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL

Manufd by Wm. Ayars & Sons, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blanke ts

CLOTHING ! CLOTHING

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR.

—:o:—

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—:o:—

Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.

Store—next door to First National Bank

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg Pa.

New York Health Department.

Dr. Cyrus Edson Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau of New York City writes the following unsolicited letter regarding Speer's Port Grape Wine.

New York January, 1888.

Mr. Speer,

The box of wine has been received. I trust that 1888 will do you the justice you deserve. I never loose an oportunity to recommend your good wine, for I know it to be one of the purest brands obtainable.

Yours sincerely.

For sale by Druggists. CYRUS EDSON.

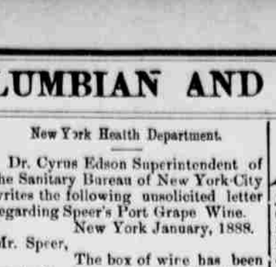
Millionaires in the Senate.

The following is a list of the Millionaires in the Senate and the estimated wealth of each of them: Barfour of Virginia $1,000,000; Brown of Georgia $2,500,000; Cameron of Pennsylvania, $3,000,000; Farwell of Illinois $3,000,000; Hale of Maine, $1,000,000; Hearst of California, $10,000,000; Jones, of Nevada, $2,000,000; McMillian, of Michigan, $10,000,000; Payne of Ohio, $5,000,000; Plumb of Kansas, $1,000,000; Sawyer of Wisconsin, $3,000,000; Sherman of Ohio, $3,000,000; Squire of Washington, $1,000,000; Stanford of California $30,000,000; Stuart of Nevada, $1,000,000; Stockbridge of Michigan, $1,000,000; Washburn of Minnisota, $1,000,000; Nearly all of these Senators owe their election to the money they possess. Their presence in Washington is a blanke except as to voting.

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little wattery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass.

A BOON to Housewives.



The farmer and working man who have been out in the mud all day can wash their boots clean before entering the house. They will be **Soft, Polished and Dry,** if dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes housekeeping easier.

Saves Sweeping and Scrubbing.

The boots will wear a great deal longer, will not get stiff and hard in snow water or rain, and will be **WATERPROOF.** Ladies, try it, and insist that your husband and sons use it. Once a week for Gents' Shoes and once a month for Ladies'.

Unequaled as a **Harness Dressing and Preserver**

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

USE PEERLESS BRAND FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM

C. H. PEARSON & Co.

BALTIMORE, Md.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your albums. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $35." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your albums at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 a single afternoon." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this great business piles up grand profits.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We give starting away, we will start you. If you don't clear more than $20 a week and have more than $100 in your pocket right away, we will start you. If you can't do this, we will send $100 to pay you for your time. Reader, if you want a permanent, honorable business, one that will bring you in a steady income, one in which you are your own master, one in which you have no capital to risk, one in which you can live in your own town, and one in which you can make from $5 to $20 per day and upwards, write us at once. Some have made fortunes at it. Many are making handsome incomes. Many others are making money. Why not you? Address at once, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$20 A Day Made Easy!

Jan. 18-89-1y.

J. R. SMITH & CO

LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

By the following well known makers:

Chickering,

Knabe,

Weber,

Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—:o:—

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

8 Sept.p-ly.

RUPTURE

—Thousands have been permanently cured by—

DR. J. B. MAYER 833 ARCH ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular. Advice Free. **CURE GUARANTEED.** Office Hours 9 to 3.

Aug. 9-89-1y.

FREE WOOL.

The *American Wool Reporter*, one of the ablest and fairest of the trade journals published in this country, insists that the depression in woolen manufacturing is largely due to the fact that percentage of duties on woolen goods is in many instances less than the percentage of the duty upon wool itself. As a remedy for this condition it favors a change from the specific to ad valorem duties, arguing that in that case there would be less danger from undervaluations than now arise from defective classification under specific rates. With a view to ascertain the opinion of manufacturers the editor sent out two petitions, one favoring "ad valorem duties," and the other "free wool." As a result of this interesting inquiry the *Wool Reporter* for December says:

In our issue of November 28 we printed 216 signature in favor of free wool, and 114 in favor of ad valorem duties, as the speediest method of notifying the individual singners as to the progress which has been made with the petitions. Since that time we have received 308 signatures in favor of free wool and 82 in favor of ad valorem duties, making a total of 524 in favor of free wool and 196 in favor of ad valorem duties. The astonishing features of this great list of names in favor of reduced duties on wool lie not only in the number but in the character of the signers. It has been many times asserted that the only manufacturers in favor of free wool were a few officers of large corporations, the number of whom did not exceed ten. Our list of signatures shows that the rank and file of smaller manufacturers are as willing to express their opinions in regard to wool duties as are the great leaders of the trade.

These petitions are to be sent to Congress in January. If that body—which always consults the protected interests, and no other, about tariff charges—shall give heed to the major opinion of wool manufacturers there will be a repeal of the wool duties. It is evident that the manufacturers, who pay more duty on the various grades of raw wool than is levied on the cloths which are made from the different qualities of wool, would be better off with absolute free trade than they are now.—*Phila. Record.*

"IMITATING A DOG."

Several years ago when Craig (deceased) and Blanchard, owned the vast amount of mountain land (which belongs to the B. & S. R. R. Co. now) they came to the conclusion that their land contained coal, for croppings of coal could be found in different parts of the mountains. They set to work to investigate the matter, and sent an old miner by the name of Appleman to work on the Blackberry mountain near Rough Run, and another party up the East Branch of Fishing Creek under Andy Lanbick. They built a good house out of boards which they carried from New Philadelphia, and put a good stove in it. Andy was appointed foreman to see that the work was executed according to orders. As he had a very good working set of men, who went on with the work when he was away the same as it he was present, he devoted a great deal of his spare time in his favorite sport hunting for deer. His cabin was built right in the hunting region, and deer were very pleanty that year. The cabin was also occupied by Abijah Fritz, a great hunter who joined Andy in many a chase after deer. Andy always kept his favorite dog Jack at the cabin, which he would use whenever he would wound a deer. Jack was very fleet on foot and soon would overtake the wounded deer and seize it by the throat or else keep it at bay until the hunters came up and dispatched it with a bullet.

One very stormy day Andy and Abijah returned to the cabin, and, after eating a very hearty supper, which the workingmen had prepared, they, feeling quite tired over their day's hunt, retired very early. Of course Jack had to be tied in the house too; There was one of the working men who loved to have some sport agoing, so he cautioned all to feign sleep, and he would imitate the growl of a dog. Presently Andy heard what he though was his dog, and thinking it too warm for the dog in the house untied him and tied him outside. It was not Long before Shep Larish, who was performing the trick, gave a low howl, and Andy jumped up remarking "fire and tow," it was probably too cold for Jack out doors and brought him inside again. Shep kept Andy taking his dog out and in the house for several hours until Abijah told him if he did not stop he would let the cat out of the bag. It was several months before Andy knew how he was fooled.

AN OBSERVER.

OH! MY HEAD!!

Suffering of a New Jersey Senator.—Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.—Terrible Things.

When the stomach is torpid it soon becomes clogged with half digested matters, the blood becomes vitiated and foul; the other organs fail to act normally, and induces a train of symptoms, such as dyspepsia, sick headache, dizziness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back, loss of appetite.

"There are few things that I believe in with all my heart and it affords me pleasure to tell of one of them." The speaker was ex-Senator Albert Merritt, head of the large fruit farm, 88 Park Place, N. Y., and the scene his office. "I was sick and feared I had become fated to endure the

Tortures of Dyspepsia

and a dangerous affection of the kidneys. A relative said to me, 'Why don't you try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y.' I did so, grew steadily better, could eat, digest, sleep and work with a clearer head, and the yellow color of my skin had given place to the tones that announce pure blood and every organ of the body in healthy action. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is entitled to the credit of saving my life. If any one have doubt about the truth of my statements let him write to me, I can give you the names and addresses of fifty persons who affirm, as I do, that 'Favorite Remedy' has been to them a help and a blessing in time of need." Mr. A. Merritt, Tarrytown, N. Y. says: "For a long time I was troubled with severe attacks of dizziness and

Blind Sick Headache

due to impure blood and a disordered state of the stomach. I was advised to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. I did so and have been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever heard of for any disorder of that nature, and I have recommended it to many with like success." Mr. Daniel Fitts, Taunton, Mass., says: "I recommend Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for dyspepsia and sick headache. I suffered for many years with those complaints, and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's

FAVORITE REMEDY.

Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared by

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Address of Hon. Leonard Rhone.

Hon. Leonard Rhone worthy master of the Pennsylvania State Grange gave a lengthy speech at the annual session recently held in Harrisburg. We make a few statements from his speech as follows:

During the year there has been an appreciable advance in Grange work, which is very gratifying and general. In nearly every section of the State there is evidence of prosperity. The labors of our people have been unusually successful. Twenty-nine new Granges have been organized; seven reorganized, and more than two thousand five hundred new members enrolled.

As the objects of the Grange become more generally understood, through the instrumentalities employed to disseminate its principles, the agricultural class are beginning to realize the importance of organization, and are rallying to the Grange standard as the surest and safest protection from the encroachments of other organized classes that are constantly seeking to reap the rewards which justly belongs to the farmer. We receive them gladly and rejoice we can afford them a home that is no longer an experiment and assign them labor in an organized capacity where their usefulness will be enhanced.

Our unequaled business arrangements are proving more satisfactory to our people as they are becoming better understood and utilized. Under these arrangements the members of our Order can secure their supplies of machinery from first hands at greatly reduced rates without the risk of a dollar or the intervention of agents or middlemen. The Executive Committe has been successful in extending the number of these arrangements until nearly every-thing desired in the home or on the farm can be purchased direct at wholesale rates. And all these advantages, the result of fair and honorable business arrangements, with responsible dealers, without the investment of a dollar capital or the possibility of loss on your part. If the article purchased is not as represented it can be returned without cost.

The dressed beef bill, which your Committee on Legislation prepared and had presented to the Legislature at its last session, failed to became a law Whilst your Committee were persistent in urging the merits of the bill, their efforts were unavailing when met by the money influence which the Cattle Syndicate of the West threw into the State to create a sentiment against it and prevent its passage.

We are told that some of the courts in the Western States have decided against the constitutionality of laws containing similiar provisions, as interfering with interstate traffic. We can not believe that the bill we presented was of such a character. No fair construction of its provisions, by an untrammelled court, could construe it as an attempt to prevent the cattle of the West from being brought into the State and sold, only requiring that they be subjected to such inspection as will secure to our people pure and healthy food.

We feel assured that a law embodying the principles of our bill will be urgently demanded by boards of health, and will become a necessity to guard the health of our citizens against the cupidity of unprincipled corporations and trusts. Having taken the initiative. I trust the Grange will not rest content until the measure shall receive the sanction of law.

No State in the Union is cursed with such vicious legislation upon the taxation as Pennsylvania. The gross injustice of the principles upon which it is based and the consequent injustice in its operations has frequently been presented to the State Grange. At the meeting held in this city a year ago, a bill was unanimously endorsed, proposing, as far as possible, to remove the existing inequality. The Committee on Legislation took measures to have it endorsed into the Legislature early in the last session.

The provisions of the bill were as fair and equitable and the necessity for reform in our revenue laws so generally conceded, that the Lower House passed it almost unanimously.

When it reached the Senate, it at once encountered a relentless and bitter opposition. All the adroitness and means that aggregated capital could devise were brought to bear against it and defeated it. The ordinary channels of legislation were obstructed and its consideration baffled and delayed.

The friends of the bill relying upon the justness of the measure and the necessity for its enactment into a law, were active and vigilant. Our people petitioned, urged and demanded its passage. All was done that possibly could be to secure a fair consideration and final success. So closely were the lines drawn and so persistent were its advocates, that it only failed on account of sickness and unavoidable absence of several of its friends and the perfedity of others who professed friendship for the measure by a *single vote*

As an atonement for the bad faith in defeating our Tax Bill and smitten with remorse for turning their backs upon it, the opponents agreed to create a commission to revise the revenue laws and our organization is invited to be represented upon said commission.

The alarming depreciation of our real estate and corresponding depreciation in the value of our annual productions is just cause for serious reflection. Whilst our people are industrious, intelligent and economical, they are depressed and discouraged. All thoughtful persons must admit our class has suffered more seriously than any other during the last decade.

The real cause in our judgment is to be found in our pernicious legislation. Trusts and combines manipulate our productions and reap the reward justly belonging to the farmer. Unjust revenue laws filch millions of dollars from our class which should be paid by others. Transportation companies extort exorbitant rates for carrying our products to market. Tariff laws protect the manufacturer, whose productions we must purchase, while our productions are comparatively unprotected, and we are compelled to compete with the cheapest labor in the world.

I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for continuing the Committee on Legislation, in order that what has already been accomplished through your efforts, be not lost, and that still greater concessions in the interest of our class secured.

I congratulate the Patrons of our own and other states that since we last met the Congress recognizing the justness of our demands, that the Commissioner of Agriculture should be elevated to a Cabinet officer has been granted. To day our great industry is represented in the Cabinet Council of the Executive of the Nation. The influence of an able and faithful representative as Secretary of Agriculture will certainly be beneficial.

RAILROAD TIME TBLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 50	10 00	8 15
Cameron	5 55	...	10 15	6 30
Chulasky	...	...	10 19	...
Danville	6 08	2 11	10 24	6 41
Catawissa	6 25	...	10 43	6 58
Rupert	6 31	2 30	10 50	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 35	10 57	7 12
Espy	6 41	2 41	11 05	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	...	11 12	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	...	11 16	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	...	11 20	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 59	11 27	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	...	11 34	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	...	11 38	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 20	11 48	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	...	11 58	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 36	12 05	8 24
Wonk le	7 54	...	12 10	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 45	12 15	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 01	...	12 20	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 53	12 27	8 45
Forty Fort	8 13	...	12 31	8 49
Maltby	8 17	...	12 35	8 53
Wyoming	8 21	4 02	12 40	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	4 05	12 43	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 11	12 53	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 01	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 09	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 15	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 24	1 20	9 35
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	1 75	6 20
Bellevue	6 13	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 02	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 10	6 37
Pittston	6 38	10 16	2 18	6 43
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 24	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 29	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 37	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 40	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 45	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 50	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	2 55	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	2 59	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 06	7 33
Shickshinny	7 37	11 13	3 20	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 32	3 31	8 05
Beach Haven	8 01	11 38	3 40	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 49	3 47	8 20
Briar Creek	8 13	.....	3 53	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 70	3 57	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 54	4 02	8 33
Espy	8 26	12 01	4 09	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 06	4 15	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 12	4 22	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 17	4 28	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 32	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 54	.....
Cameron	9 07	12 41	5 00	9 24
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Oleyz, and Erie.

W. F. HALSTAD, Gen. Man.
Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect NOV. 10, 1889. Trains leave Sunbur

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington 5.35 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Day Express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 5.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m. New York, 9.30 a. m.; Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

3.50 a. m.—Day Express (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 7.30, a. m. and Washington 8.45, a. m. and through Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Parlor cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.45 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

3.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.12 p. m. Williamsport Express (daily) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Baltimore, 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 9.55, a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.; Washington 8.10 a. m. Baltimore 8.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.43 p.m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 10 50 a. m.; Baltimore, 11.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Williamsport Express leaves New York 2.00 p. m. Philadelphia 11.45 p. m. Washington 3.35 p. m. Baltimore 4.55 p. m. (daily) arriving at Sunbury 9.15 p. m.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.35 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.50 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 11.15 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.37 p. m., Sunbury 1.30 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 3.05 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.33 p. m., Sunbury 5.30 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Wilkesbarre mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12.10 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 3.00 p.m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.38 p.m. Sunbury 5.30 p. m

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agt.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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